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Optimizing Water Allocation under Uncertain System Conditions in Alfeios River Basin (Greece), Part A: Two-Stage Stochastic Programming Model with Deterministic Boundary Intervals

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Abstract: The enactment of the Water Framework Directive, constituting the basis of the European water policy, introduced various challenges and complexities for water resources management. River basins are exposed to a plethora of environmental stresses, resulting in degradation of their quantitative and qualitative status. This led to the reduction of clean available water, increasing competition among water users and imposing the need for optimal water allocation for each river unit. In most countries (including those in the Mediterranean), water resources management is characterized by lack of effective operational strategies combined with the absence of permanent measuring systems and low financial means, hampering the implementation of efficient river monitoring. Therefore, water resources management is indicated by high uncertainty and by imprecise and limited data, which may be easily approximated through estimates of intervals. In the present work, optimal water allocation under uncertain system conditions is undertaken for the Alfeios River Basin (Greece) based on an inexact two-stage stochastic programming methodology developed by Huang and Loucks (2000). It combines ordinary two-stage stochastic programming with uncertainties expressed as deterministic boundary intervals. Stable intervals for optimized water allocation targets and probabilistic water allocation and shortages are estimated under a baseline scenario and four water and agricultural policy future scenarios.

Keywords: optimal water allocation; two-stage stochastic programming; intervals; uncertainty; stochastic hydrologic scenarios; future scenarios

1. Introduction

The introduction and enactment of the Water Framework Directive as the main driving frame for the European water policy resulted in a great variety of challenges and complexities for water resources management. This combined with the decrease of water resource availability and quality problems increased the competition for clean water among the various water users and imposed the need to optimize the allocation of available water for each river unit. As the human population continues to grow, water conflicts due to inadequate access and the inappropriate management of scarce freshwater resources force new approaches to long-term water planning and management that incorporate the principles of sustainability and equity [1–3]. The basic principles for the allocation of water resources are efficiency, equity and sustainability with the aims of pursuing the maximum benefit for society, the environment and the economy, whilst maintaining fair allocation among regions and people [4].

A great variety of methodologies has been developed and proposed as thoroughly described in [1] in order to satisfy the above water management principles and to embody in optimal water allocation the uncertainties of various influencing factors and hydro-system characteristics, such as available water flows, water demands, variations in water supplies, corresponding cost and benefit coefficients and policy regulations. Many optimal water allocation problems require that decisions are made periodically within a time horizon. This can be expressed as two-stage programming (TSP), where a decision is first undertaken before values of random variables are known, and then, after the random events have happened and their values are known, a second decision is made in order to minimize “penalties” that may appear due to any infeasibility [5]. Various researchers investigated the application of TSP, proposing various advances [6–11].

In real-world applications of TSP, some uncertainties are defined as probability density functions (PDFs), while some others as deterministic values followed by post-optimality analyses [6]. This is explained from the fact that: (1) the quality of information in terms of uncertainty in many practical problems is not good enough to be expressed as PDFs; and (2) the solution of a large TSP model with all uncertain parameters being expressed as PDFs is very difficult and complex, even if these functions are available. Alternatively, methods of post-optimality analysis (such as sensitivity analysis and parametric programming) may be used or best/worst case (BWC) models may be formulated. However, sensitivity analysis is most suitable for problems with few uncertain parameters. If a significant number of parameters is expressed as intervals, various possible combinations of the deterministic values within the intervals should be tested. For large-scale problems, programming this number of combinations may become extremely large [12]. Despite the fact that parametric programming may help with reducing the number of combinations, it assumes that simultaneous variations occur in the model parameters, which may not be true for real-world applications. In BWC analysis, optimal solutions are determined under best and worst conditions, without necessarily forming

stable sets of intervals, and are useful for evaluating the capacity of the system to realize the desired goal. BCW analysis is really a special type of sensitivity analysis for evaluating the responses of model solutions under two extreme conditions.

In order to overcome the above complications in data availability and the solution method, [6] proposed an inexact two-stage stochastic programming model (ITSP). It is a hybrid method of inexact optimization and TSP [13] able to handle uncertainties, which cannot be expressed as PDFs. In real-world problems, some uncertainties may indeed exist as ambiguous intervals, since planners and engineers typically find it more difficult to specify distributions than to define fluctuation ranges.

In the present work, an optimal water allocation method under uncertain system conditions is searched for the Alfeios River Basin in Greece. Alfeios is an important river basin in the Peloponnese region in Greece [14–16], combining various water uses. These include irrigation, playing a vital social, economic and environmental role associated among others with agricultural income and with water, food and energy efficiency, hydropower generation and drinking water supply. In Alfeios River Basin, as in most Mediterranean countries, water resources management has been focused up to now on an essentially supply-driven approach. It is characterized by a lack of effective operational strategies. Authority responsibility relationships are fragmented, and law enforcement and policy implementations are weak, facts that lead to the difficulty of gathering the necessary data for water resources management or, even worse, to data loss. In some cases, river monitoring, which is crucial for water quantity and quality assessment, if present, is either inefficient with intermittent periods with no measurements or, due to low financial means, the monitoring programs are short and undertaken by a small number of personnel, leading to unreliable and/or short-term data. In this case, some sources of obtaining hydrologic, technical, economic and environmental data required for water resources management come from making additional periodic measuring expeditions, indirectly from expert knowledge, from informal information of the local population or from more general data concerning a wider geographical location (*i.e.*, country level) from national, European or international databases. Data of this type with a high degree of uncertainty may be easily defined as fluctuation ranges and, therefore, simulated as intervals with lower and upper (deterministic or fuzzy) bounds without the need for any distributional or probabilistic information. Therefore, the ITSP method can be used for optimal water allocation in Alfeios River Basin.

This work is the first part of two papers, which aim at analyzing and applying two similar optimization techniques, in terms of their basic concepts, for optimal water allocation under uncertain system conditions in a real and complex multi-tributary and multi-period water resources system, the Alfeios River Basin. The second methodology, described and discussed in the second paper, extends the ITSP in order to take into account fuzzy boundaries (instead of deterministic) for the variables expressed as intervals, since some intervals are fuzzy in nature. This is called the fuzzy boundary interval-stochastic programming (FBISP) method and is proposed by [1]. Moreover, the algorithmic process is advanced, including two different solution methods in order to take into account different risk attitudes of decision makers concerning system uncertainties. The reason for organizing these two papers as described above is to facilitate a deeper understanding of this type of methodology through the application of the first method, which is simpler and easier regarding follow up.

The results obtained from this methodology include (1) the optimized water allocation target with a minimized risk of economic penalty from shortages and opportunity loss from spills and (2) an

optimized water allocation plan (identification of water allocation and shortages based on the optimized water allocation targets) with a maximized system benefit over a multi-period planning horizon. These types of results are derived as deterministic upper and lower bounds. The system dynamics in terms of decisions for water allocation is mirrored through the consideration of the various equal probability hydrologic scenarios, which have been stochastically generated simultaneously at the positions of the water inflows. The total net system benefits and the benefits and penalties of each main water use for Alfeios are studied and analyzed based on the application of the ITSP method for a baseline scenario and four water and agricultural future scenarios developed within the Sustainability of European Irrigated Agriculture under Water Framework Directive and Agenda 2000 (WADI) project [17–20]. These future scenarios cover various possible technical, environmental and socio-economic aspects of the future space for different EU water and agricultural policies, having an impact mainly on agriculture, but also on water resources management. Changes of crop patterns, yields, subsidies, farmer income, variable input costs, market prices per agricultural product, fertilizers and water and hydropower prices are some of the variables described in the narratives of these scenarios, which, in turn, serve as inputs to the optimization algorithm for the evaluation and the estimation of their effect on the water allocation pattern and the system benefits. Finally, for applying the abovementioned optimal water allocation methodology, benefit analysis of each water use, or even better, the determination of economic water value for each water use, identifying the unit benefit and unit penalties of each m^3 of water allocated to each one of the water uses, is undertaken for the Alfeios River.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 includes the presentation of the mathematical background of the ITSP as provided in [6]. Section 3 describes the Alfeios hydro-system with Subsection 3.1 focusing on the incorporation of the water inflow dynamics through the simultaneous generation of multiple stochastic hydrologic scenarios at various locations in the Alfeios River Basin. Sections 4 and 5 analyze the benefit and penalty concept of the optimization process for the two main water uses (hydropower and irrigation). Section 6 analyzes the WADI future scenarios. Section 7 introduces the formulation of the optimization problem for the Alfeios hydro-system. Section 8 presents the results and their interpretation, and finally, Section 9 provides a short discussion and conclusions. In order to facilitate the understanding of the steps of the proposed process and their interactions, a flow chart is also included in Section 3.1.

2. Mathematical Formulation of the ITSP

The mathematical background of the ITSP model presented in this section is based on [6]. Let us consider a problem, where a water manager should supply water from various sources to multiple users. The water manager can build the optimization problem as the maximization of the expected value of economic activity in the region. For a water allocation target set for each water user, if this water target is provided, it results in net benefits to the local economy. In the opposite case (nonzero shortages), the desired water target should be obtained from alternative and more expensive water sources, resulting in penalties on the local economy [5].

Since the total water available is a random variable, the problem can be built as a two-stage stochastic programming model. To solve this problem with linear programming, the distribution of Q

must be approximated by a discrete function. Letting Q take values q_j with probability p_j for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, we have [5]:

$$E \left[\sum_{i=1}^m C_i D_{iQ} \right] = \sum_{i=1}^m C_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^n p_j D_{ij} \right) \tag{1}$$

where T_i = the fixed allocation target for water that is promised to water user i , T_{imax} = the maximum allowable allocation amount to user i , C_i = the reduction of the net benefit to user i per unit of water not delivered ($C_i \geq NB_i$), NB_i = the net benefit to user i per unit of water allocated, f = the net system benefits, i = the water user, m = the number of water users, $E[]$ = the expected value of a random variable and D_{ij} is the amount by which water allocation target T_i is not met when the seasonal flow is q_j with probability p_j . The water allocation target (T_i) and the economic data (C_i and NB_i) may not be available as deterministic values, but as intervals. This leads to a hybrid ITSP model as follows:

$$\max f^\pm = \sum_{i=1}^m NB_i^\pm T_i^\pm - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n p_j C_i^\pm D_{ij}^\pm \tag{2a}$$

$$s. t. q_i^\pm \geq \sum_{i=1}^m (T_i^\pm - D_{ij}^\pm), \forall j \tag{2b}$$

$$T_{imax}^\pm \geq T_i^\pm \geq D_{ij}^\pm \geq 0, \forall i, j \tag{2c}$$

where T_i^\pm , NB_i^\pm , p_j^\pm , C_i^\pm , D_{ij}^\pm and T_{imax}^\pm are interval parameters/variables. For example, letting T_i^- and T_i^+ be lower and upper bounds of T_i^\pm , respectively, we have $T_i^\pm = [T_i^-, T_i^+]$.

When T_i^\pm are known, Model (2) can be transformed into two sets of deterministic submodels, which correspond to the upper and lower bounds of the desired objective function value. This transformation process is based on an interactive algorithm, which is different from normal best/worst case analysis. The resulting solution provides stable intervals for the objective function and decision variables, which can be easily interpreted for generating decision alternatives. The detailed transformation process is as follows.

The first step is to determine values for cost coefficients and decision variables corresponding to the desired bound of the objective function value. For Model (2), f^+ is desired, since the objective is to be maximized.

Let T_i^\pm have a deterministic value of $T_i^- + \Delta T_i y_i$, where $\Delta T_i = T_i^+ - T_i^-$ and $0 \leq y_i \leq 1$. We can then convert Model (2) to:

$$\max f^\pm = \sum_{i=1}^m NB_i^\pm (T_i^- + \Delta T_i y_i) - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n p_j C_i^\pm D_{ij}^\pm \tag{3a}$$

$$s. t. q_i^\pm \geq \sum_{i=1}^m (T_i^- + \Delta T_i y_i - D_{ij}^\pm), \forall j \tag{3b}$$

$$T_{imax}^\pm \geq T_i^- + \Delta T_i y_i \geq D_{ij}^\pm \geq 0, \forall i, j \tag{3c}$$

$$0 \leq y_i \leq 1, \forall i \tag{3d}$$

To put all decision variables at the constraints' left-hand sides, we can re-write Equations (3b) and (3c) as follows:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (\Delta T_i y_i - D_{ij}^{\pm}) \leq q_i^{\pm} - \sum_{i=1}^m T_i^{-}, \forall j \tag{4a}$$

$$\Delta T_i y_i \leq T_{i\max}^{\pm} - T_i^{-}, \forall i \tag{4b}$$

$$D_{ij}^{\pm} - \Delta T_i y_i \leq T_i^{-}, \forall i, j \tag{4c}$$

$$D_{ij}^{\pm} \geq 0, \forall i, j \tag{4d}$$

For the objective function, we have its upper bound as follows:

$$f^+ = \sum_{i=1}^m NB_i^+(T_i^{-} + \Delta T_i y_i) - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n p_j C_i^{-} D_{ij}^{-} \tag{5}$$

Based on Equations (4) and (5), when T_i^{\pm} approach their upper bounds (*i.e.*, $y_i = 1$), high benefit could be obtained if the water demands are satisfied, but a high penalty may have to be paid when the promised water is not delivered. Conversely, when T_i^{\pm} reach their lower bounds (*i.e.*, $y_i = 0$), we may have a lower benefit, but at the same time, a lower risk of violating the promised targets (and thus, lower penalty). Therefore, it is difficult to determine whether T_i^{-} or T_i^{+} will correspond to the upper bound of the net benefit (*i.e.*, f^+). Thus, if T_i^{\pm} are considered as uncertain input parameters, existing methods for solving inexact linear programming problems cannot be used directly [21]. It is proposed that an optimized set of target values can be obtained by having y_i in Model (5) as decision variables. This optimized set will correspond to the highest possible system benefit given the uncertain water allocation targets.

In the second step, according to [21], when the constraints' right-hand sides are also uncertain, the submodel that corresponds to f^+ should be associated with the upper bounds of the right-hand sides (assuming that \leq relationships exists). Thus, we have the submodel for f^+ as follows:

$$\max f^+ = \sum_{i=1}^m NB_i^+(T_i^{-} + \Delta T_i^{\pm} y_i) - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n p_j C_i^{-} D_{ij}^{-} \tag{6a}$$

$$s. t. \sum_{i=1}^m (\Delta T_i y_i - D_{ij}^{-}) \leq q_i^+ - \sum_{i=1}^m T_i^{-}, \forall j \tag{6b}$$

$$\Delta T_i y_i \leq T_{i\max}^+ - T_i^{-}, \forall i \tag{6c}$$

$$D_{ij}^{-} - \Delta T_i y_i \leq T_i^{-}, \forall i, j \tag{6d}$$

$$D_{ij}^{-} \geq 0, \forall i, j \tag{6e}$$

$$0 \leq y_i \leq 1, \forall i \tag{6f}$$

where D_{ij}^{-} and y_i are decision variables. The solution for f^+ provides the extreme upper bound of the system benefit given the uncertain inputs of water allocation targets.

In the third step, let y_{iopt} and D_{ijopt}^{-} be solutions of Model (6). Then, we have the optimized water allocation targets as follows:

$$T_{i\text{opt}}^{\pm} = T_i^{-} + \Delta T_i y_{i\text{opt}} \quad \forall i \tag{7}$$

In the fourth step according to [21], we have the submodel for f^{-} as follows:

$$\max f^{-} = \sum_{i=1}^m NB_i^{-} (T_i^{-} + \Delta T_i y_{i\text{opt}}) - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n p_j C_i^{+} D_{ij}^{+} \tag{8a}$$

$$\text{s. t. } \sum_{i=1}^m (\Delta T_i y_{i\text{opt}} - D_{ij}^{+}) \leq q_j^{-} - \sum_{i=1}^m T_i^{-}, \forall j \tag{8b}$$

$$D_{ij}^{+} - \Delta T_i y_{i\text{opt}} \leq T_i^{-}, \forall i, j \tag{8c}$$

$$D_{ij}^{+} \geq D_{ij\text{opt}}^{-}, \forall i, j \tag{8d}$$

where D_{ij}^{+} are decision variables. Submodels (6) and (8) are deterministic linear programming problems. According to [22], we have solutions for Model (3) under the optimized water allocation targets as follows:

$$f_{\text{opt}}^{\pm} = [f_{\text{opt}}^{-}, f_{\text{opt}}^{+}] \tag{9a}$$

$$D_{ij\text{opt}}^{\pm} = [D_{ij\text{opt}}^{-}, D_{ij\text{opt}}^{+}] \quad \forall i, j \tag{9b}$$

where f_{opt}^{+} and $D_{ij\text{opt}}^{-}$ are solutions for Submodel (6), and f_{opt}^{-} and $D_{ij\text{opt}}^{+}$ are those of Submodel (8). Thus, the optimal water allocation scheme, $A_{ij\text{opt}}^{\pm}$, is defined as the difference of the optimized water allocation targets, $T_{i\text{opt}}^{\pm}$, and the deficits, $D_{ij\text{opt}}^{\pm}$:

$$A_{ij\text{opt}}^{\pm} = T_{i\text{opt}}^{\pm} - D_{ij\text{opt}}^{\pm} \quad \forall i, j \tag{10}$$

Solutions under other water allocation target conditions can be obtained by letting T_i^{\pm} be different sets of deterministic values.

3. Description of Alfeios River Basin

The Alfeios River Basin (Figure 1) has been extensively described in the past [14,23,24]. According to [14], the Alfeios River is a water resources system of great natural, ecological, social and economic importance for western Greece, since it is the longest watercourse (with a length of 112 km) and has the highest flow rate (absolute maximum and minimum values recorded 2380 m³/s and 13 m³/s) in the Peloponnese region in Greece. The main river and its six tributaries represent a significant source of water supply for the region, aiming at delivering and satisfying the expected demands from a variety of water users, including irrigation, drinking water supply, hydropower production and, to a smaller extent, recreation. A plethora of environmental stresses were exerted on its river basin in the last few decades. It drains an area of 3658 km². Its annual water yield is estimated to be 2.1 × 10⁹ m³.

The basin constitutes a significant ecosystem and natural resource, providing water, alluvial gravel and lignite to these regions. The soil of the river catchment area consists of alluvial and sandstone deposits, as well as Neogene deposits characterized by discontinuity and heterogeneity. Basin hydrogeology is based on karstic systems, ferrous and manganese content, which makes the groundwater unsuitable for potable use. The prevailing climate in the coastal and flat areas is the

marine Mediterranean climate, whereas in the interior, it changes to continental and mountainous types. Precipitation averages 1100 mm annually, ranging from 800 to 1600 mm with occurrences of 80–120 days. The annual basin mean air temperature is 19 °C with a range of variation usually less than 16 °C.

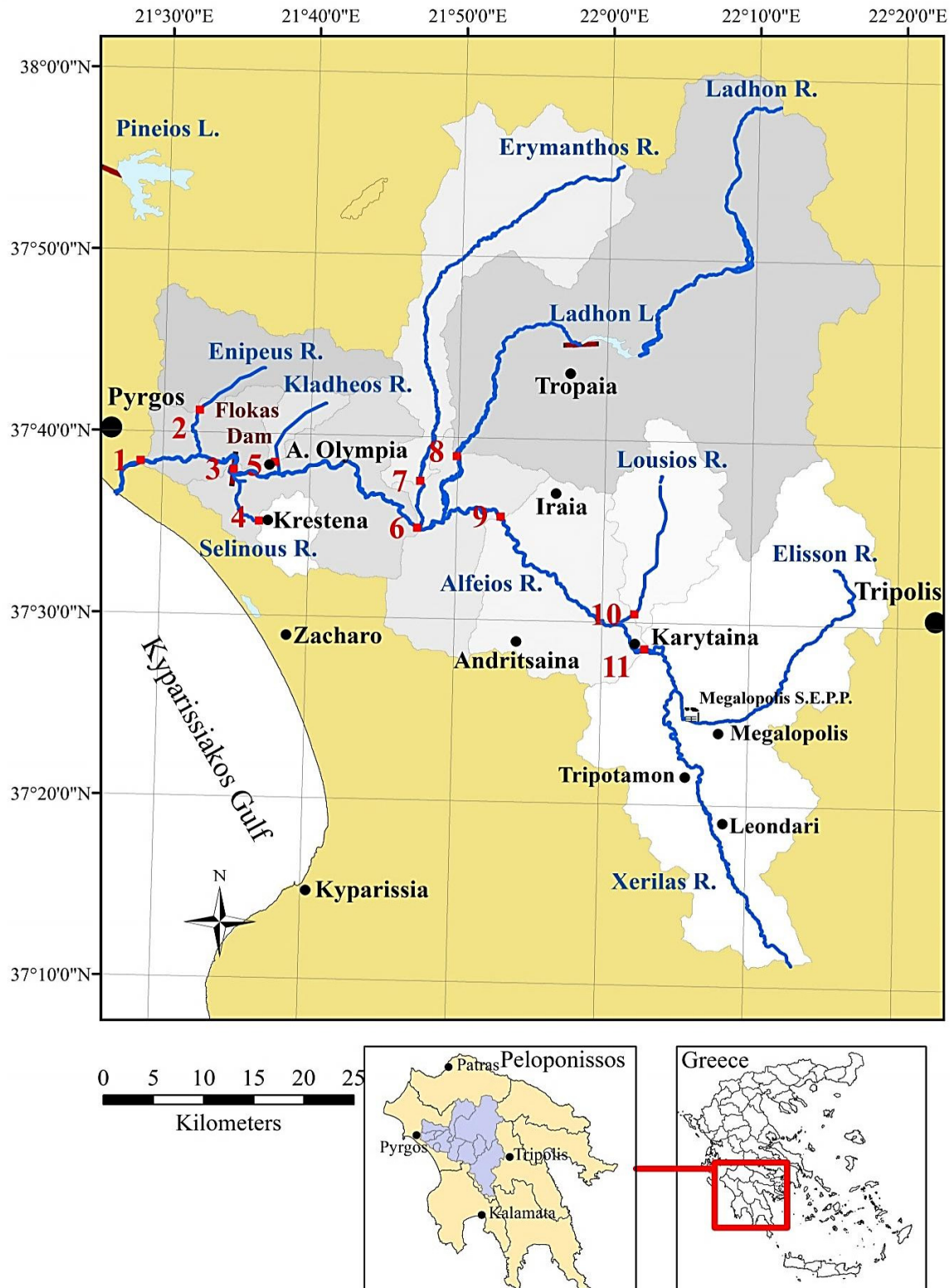


Figure 1. Alfeios River Basin composed of the main river and the six main tributaries. Representation of the eleven corresponding subcatchments with grey color variations.

The primary sector, and mainly the agricultural sector, of the Alfeios region is a significant source of employment and commercial activity. The total agricultural areas constitute 8% of the total agricultural areas of Greece. The mean agricultural area per holding varies between 3.2 and 3.8 ha, characterized as small agricultural units (<5 ha). This sector remains uncompetitive due to high costs, the relatively low product quality, as well as weaknesses in the field of distribution and merchandising. The gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant is reaching 51% of the European average index corresponding to one of the lowest among the European regions.

The most important water resource construction works associated with the major water users in the Alfeios River Basin are presented in Table 1. The main water uses in the basin include: (1) the hydropower production at Ladhon hydropower station (HPS) linked with the Ladhon Dam and reservoir situated in the middle mountainous Alfeios; (2) the agricultural demand of the Flokas scheme linked with the diversion Flokas Dam situated almost 20 km before the discharge of Alfeios into the Kyparissiakos Gulf and very close to Ancient Olympia; (3) the hydropower production at the small HPS at Flokas Dam; and (4) the drinking water supply to the Region of Pyrgos and the neighboring communities from the Alfeios tributary, Erymanthos.

Table 1. Main water constructions linked to the major water users in the Alfeios River Basin.

Year	Construction Work
1951	Gravity Ladhon Dam at Tropaea (reservoir area: 4 km ² ; storage volume: 46.2 × 10 ⁶ m ³ ; river basin area: (1) primary 762 km ² and (2) closed secondary 504 km ²).
1955	Hydroelectric power plant of Ladhon (70 GW): 8.6 m downstream of Ladhon Dam (2 vertical Francis turbines with max capacity per turbine: 34.5 MW, 16.9 m ³ /s).
1967	Irrigation of the lower Alfeios River Basin (160 km ²). Flokas Diversion Dam for irrigation (jumping gravity dam, free spillway; length: 315 m).
2010	Small hydroelectric power plant at Flokas Dam with max power capacity 6.59 MW (2 Kaplan turbines with max capacity 3.54 MW, 45 m ³ /s)

Starting from Ladhon HPS, operated by the Hellenic Public Power Corporation, the two operating purposes of Ladhon reservoir are primarily the satisfaction of irrigation demand at the Flokas irrigation scheme and, secondly, the hydropower production at HPS Ladhon, situated at around 8 km downstream of the Ladhon Dam. Based on these water use priorities, a monthly minimum reservoir level serves as guidance for the operation of the Ladhon HPS. The general rule of thumb is to start at the beginning of January with a minimum level of Ladhon Lake (402 ± 1 m) and then filling up the lake till May with the target reservoir level at 419 ± 1 m, in order to satisfy mainly irrigation demand. It is worth mentioning that the Ladhon River is the most important tributary of the Alfeios River Basin, draining almost one third of the total Alfeios basin area, and it is mainly supplied by karstic sources. Therefore, its contribution to the satisfaction of irrigation demand at Flokas is substantial.

For the application of the ITSP, the upper, lower and maximum allowable bounds of the optimized hydropower production target T^{\pm} (in MWh) at Ladhon are required. These bounds are approximated from the statistical analysis of the monthly time series of hydropower production at Ladhon from 1985–2011. More precisely, it is assumed that the goal of the optimization for this water use is to find the optimized hydropower production target, which ranges between the mean value of the historical time series minus its standard deviation (lower bound) and its mean value plus its standard deviation

(upper bound). The maximum allowable hydropower production target is set equal to the maximum monthly registered values of hydropower production (Table 2).

Focusing on the Flokas irrigation region, the irrigation scheme is connected to the diversion Flokas Dam, draining an area of 3600 km². It is a jumping gravity dam operating as a free spillway, while water is diverted through side weirs situated (19.7 m) below the elevation of the dam stem (20.7 m). The irrigation water demand extends officially from May to September, whereas in most years, it could be further extended from April up to October, due to the dry climatic conditions. An official agreement for stable water released from the Ladhon HPS in order to satisfy irrigation demand for the months of June, July and August has been arranged between the Hellenic Public Power Corporation and the general irrigation organization responsible for the Flokas irrigation scheme, which is called GOEB Alfeiou-Piniou. In most cases, additional water releases are required. Therefore, the uncertainty of irrigation water demand is not only related to the duration of the irrigation period, but also to the additional unknown short-term extra water demands based on the total irrigation demand and the water availability at Flokas per irrigation month.

The small Flokas HPS is situated directly after the diversion of water from the Flokas Dam and is operated automatically based on the upstream water level. In this way, when the river flow rate is between 9 and 90 m³/s, the entire part of the river flow passes through the Flokas HPS, maintaining the water level of the dam at a stable level. When the river flow rate exceeds 90 m³/s, then the surplus flows over the spillways of Flokas Dam. Whereas for flood water volumes exceeding 300 m³/s, the HPS Flokas closes for security reasons, and the flood volume passes through the spillways of the dam and the opened gateways.

For the application of the ITSP, the upper, lower and maximum allowable bounds of the optimized hydropower production target T^{\pm} (in MWh) at the small Flokas HPS are required. These bounds are approximated also in this case, from the statistical analysis of the monthly time series of hydropower production at Flokas from 2011 to 2015. More precisely, it is assumed that the goal of the optimization for this water use is to find the optimized hydropower production target, which ranges between the mean value of the historical time series minus its standard deviation (lower bound) and its mean value plus its standard deviation (upper bound). The maximum allowable hydropower production target is set equal to the maximum monthly registered values of hydropower production (Table 3).

Finally, a drinking water supply system for the north and central part of the Region of Hleias has been set into operation in 2013 at Erymanthos River, increasing the complexity of the water allocation pattern. A monthly water flow rate of 0.6 m³/s needs to be diverted from Erymanthos to the water treatment plant and then to the neighboring communities extending up to the city of Pyrgos. Due to the short operation period, this water use, which has the highest priority among the others, is not incorporated into the optimization process as a variable. It is introduced instead as a steady and known water abstraction demand, while for each month, the deficit, if any, based on the considered streamflow at Erymanthos is computed.

Table 2. Upper (THydroLadhon⁺) and lower (THydroLadhon⁻) bound of optimized target for hydropower production and the maximum allowable (THydroLadhon_{Max}) at the hydropower station (HPS) at Ladhon.

Hydropower Target Limits	Target Limits for Hydropower Production at Ladhon HPS (MWh)												
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
THydroLadhon ⁻	11,857	12,553	11,810	11,046	11,081	8965	9077	7613	5925	7387	9427	8540	115,282
THydroLadhon ⁺	37,353	38,947	48,311	35,391	23,237	15,868	15,598	14,233	13,642	17,062	17,971	24,276	301,890
THydroLadhon _{Max}	47,004	44,228	68,200	46,300	29,128	18,542	19,374	23,392	17,094	21,078	19,505	38,859	392,704

Table 3. Upper (THydroFlokas⁺) and lower (THydroFlokas⁻) bound of the optimized target for hydropower production and the maximum allowable (THydroFlokas_{Max}) at the HPS at Flokas.

Hydropower Target Limits	Target Limits for Hydropower Production at Flokas HPS (MWh)												
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
THydroFlokas ⁻	1244	1740	2450	2045	1574	437	219	218	232	395	299	1129	11,982
THydroFlokas ⁺	2379	2894	3435	2840	1861	773	251	255	571	1111	1397	2097	19,865
THydroFlokas _{Max}	2441	3180	3536	2982	1882	797	257	259	678	1168	1662	2349	21,190

Water Inflow Uncertainty for the Alfeios Hydro-System

The schematization of the Alfeios River network can be simplified as shown in Figure 2, including five water inflow locations, where historical time series (rain, temperature and river discharge) are available. For the optimal water allocation problem, one year with a monthly time step (12 stages) is considered. Using the scenario of the tree technique and explicitly considering a number of inflow scenarios, as proposed in [1], results in an extremely complex scenario tree (taking into account only the first six stages (six months): 2.8×10^{11} scenarios). For this reason, a different approach for embodying the stochastic uncertainty has been adapted based on the generation of 50 stochastic equal probability hydrologic scenarios simultaneously at the four water inflow location (Cross-section 1–4 in Figure 2), as is explained below.

The available historical record includes measured time series of mean monthly rain and mean monthly temperature for a 37-year time period, extending from 1959 to 1996, and refers to four main subcatchments of the Alfeios Basin: (1) the Karytaina-Alfeios main river (Cross-section 1 in Figure 2); (2) the Lousios tributary (Cross-section 2 in Figure 2); (3) the Ladhon tributary (Cross-section 3 in Figure 2); and (4) Erymanthos (Cross-section 4 in Figure 2). For these four subcatchments, time series of measured mean monthly discharge are available, but for a much shorter time period: (1) Karytaina: October 1961–September 1971; (2) Lousios: October 1961–September 1971; (3) Ladhon: October 1996–September 2012; and (4) Erymanthos: October 1961–September 1971.

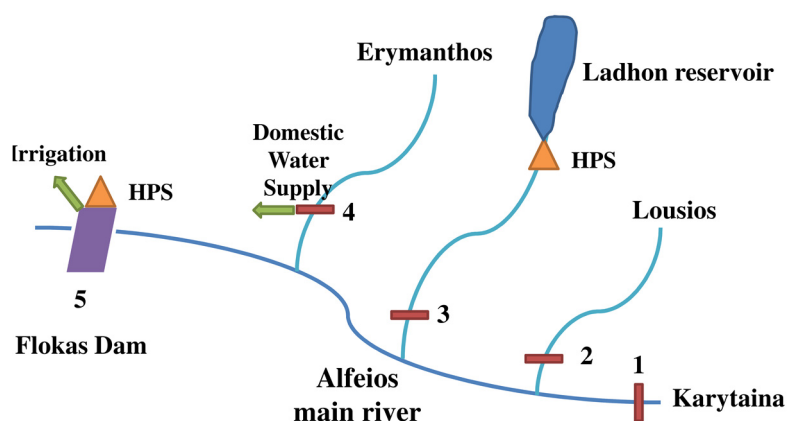


Figure 2. The simplified schematic of the Alfeios River Basin.

Based on these hydrologic data, the simple lumped conceptual river basin ZYGOS model [25,26], having a similar logic as the HBV model [27], but requiring less input hydrologic data, has been selected and used for the hydrologic simulation of the four subcatchments. This software models the main hydrological processes of a watershed, using a lumped approach. It implements a conceptual soil moisture accounting scheme, based on a generalization of the standard Thornthwaite model, extended with a groundwater tank. A global optimization procedure, implementing the evolutionary annealing simplex algorithm, is included for the automatic estimation of model parameters, using as the evaluation criterion the coefficient of determination [28]. It requires rainfall and potential evapotranspiration time series as inputs. The objective function values of the calibration process for the four subcatchments are: (1) Karytaina: 0.892; (2) Lousios: 0.748; (3) Ladhon: 0.906; (4) Erymanthos: 0.854. The Lousios subcatchment discharge is characterized by the high contribution of karstic sources. Moreover, the

measured mean monthly discharge record, used for the hydrologic simulation, includes some missing values. Due to these reasons, the calibration efficiency is lower than for the others subcatchments.

The measured rain and temperature time series, as previously mentioned, for 37 years of the four subcatchments serve as inputs into the stochastic software of CASTALIA [29–31]. CASTALIA is a system for the stochastic simulation and forecasting of hydrologic variables, including (1) multivariate analysis (for many hydrologic processes, such as rain, temperature and discharge, and geographical correlated locations) and (2) multiple time scales (monthly and yearly) in a disaggregation framework. It enables the preservation of essential marginal statistics up to third order (skewness) and joint second order statistics (auto- and cross-correlations), as well as the reproduction of long-term persistence (Hurst phenomenon) and periodicity. More specifically, an original two-level multivariate scheme was introduced, appropriate for preserving the most important statistics of the historical time series and reproducing characteristic peculiarities of hydrologic processes, such as persistence, periodicity and skewness. At the first stage, the annual synthetic values are generated based on the alternative expression of the backward moving average algorithm [32] from [29], resulting in the symmetric moving average (SMA). This modified version extends the stochastic synthesis not only backward, but also forward using the condition of symmetry for the corresponding backward and forward parameters ($a_j = a_{-j}$). This model reproduces the long-term persistence and has been further generalized for application to the simultaneous generation of stochastically-dependent multiple variables. This is achieved by generating correlated (multivariable) white noise. At the second stage, the monthly synthetic values are generated placing emphasis on the reproduction of periodicity. A periodic first-order autoregression, abbreviated as PAR (1), model is used, which has been also generalized for multi-variable simulation. The final step is the coupling of the two time scales through a linear disaggregation model [30].

In the case of Alfeios, the CASTALIA model is applied for the generation of 50 short-time equal probability scenarios for a time length of 10 years and monthly time step (since the future WADI water and agriculture scenarios are based on 10 years after the baseline scenario), simultaneously for the rain and temperature variables at the considered four subcatchments. The stochastically-simulated rain and temperature time series (considering potential evapotranspiration estimated based on the Thornthwaite method) are introduced into the calibrated ZYGOS models for the four subcatchments in order to compute the mean monthly discharges for this 10-year period. The uncertainty from the hydrologic model structure and the parametrization is taken into account through the computation of the standard error between the measured and the simulated water discharge time series. Based on this standard error, the upper bound water inflow time series for all of the hydrologic scenarios (which are used in the f^+ model) and the lower bound (which are used in the f^- model) are created. The steps of this process and the software programs used are presented schematically in the form of a flow chart in Figure 3.

The last year of each of the 50 stochastic monthly discharge scenarios (since the baseline scenario refers to one year and the future scenarios to the 10th year after the baseline) serve as input inflows into the optimization model for the optimal water allocation of Alfeios River Basin. The monthly discharge at Flokas Dam, which is of interest for the optimization process, since at this position, the available water is diverted to the irrigation canal, is computed as the sum of the four subcatchments multiplied with an area factor in order to enclose also the intermittent subcatchments. As can be seen from Figure 1, there are some intermittent subcatchments up to Flokas Dam, which have not been

included in the described process of the stochastically-computed discharges. The reason for this is the absence of the necessary measured hydrologic data. Their contribution to the sum of the discharges of the four subcatchments is taken into account based on the hydrogeological knowledge for these subcatchments. Ladhon and Lousios subcatchments are mainly supplied by groundwater karstic sources and only limited by the surface runoff. The discharges of the Karytaina and Erymanthos subcatchments are considered to be influenced mainly from the surface runoff. Therefore, the contributions of the unknown intermittent subcatchments to the Flokas discharge, which are also mainly dictated by surface runoff, are roughly approximated by a multiplicative factor based on the drainage area proportion of each subcatchment compared to the Karytaina drainage area. This factor is incorporated into the model increasing the discharge contribution from Karytaina.

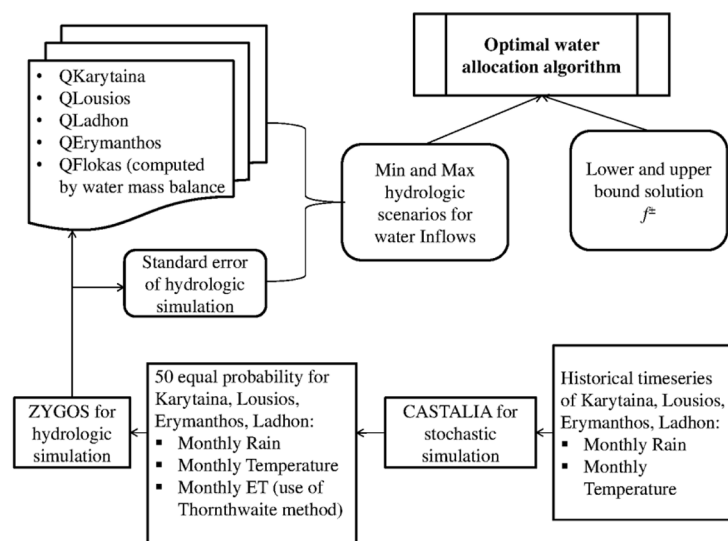


Figure 3. Methodological framework for optimal water allocation of Alfeios River Basin.

4. Unit Benefit and Penalty Analysis for Hydropower Energy

In order to estimate the unit benefit from water allocated to hydropower energy and the corresponding shadow unit penalty, it is worth taking into account the changes in the energy market in Greece based on the illustrative paper of [33]. As described in this work, until recently, electricity was a monopoly in most countries, including Greece, often government owned, and, if not, highly regulated. As such, electricity prices reflected the government's social and industrial policy, and any price forecasting that was undertaken was really focused on thinking about underlying costs. In this respect, it tended to be over the longer term, taking a view on fuel prices, technological innovation and generation efficiency. This energy market liberalization has been in effect in Greece since 19 February 2001 with the Law 2773/22.12.1999.

From the above analysis, it is clear that the selling price of hydropower energy, as part of the energy market, has not been fixed and steady since the energy market liberalization. For Greece, it depends on the hourly marginal energy price of the energy system. This price, reflecting the energy price gained by the energy producers, is influenced by, firstly, the combination of the selling price offers and the energy production of each energy production unit and, secondly, by the hourly energy demand of the system. Based on the estimations of the chief engineer responsible for the operation of Ladhon HPS,

who was asked to provide minimum and maximum values for the unit benefit from hydropower production at Ladhon under favorable (associated with the maximum benefit from hydropower production) and under unfavorable (associated with the minimum benefit from hydropower production) conditions, an upper and a lower fuzzy boundary interval are defined for the unit benefit from hydropower energy at Ladhon HPS. Due to the absence of the membership function for this fuzzy variable, only the extreme values have been considered in the analysis. Moreover, a study that analyzes statistically the values of the hourly marginal energy prices as provided by the independent Regulatory Authority of Energy (RAE) (which is the organization that controls and regulates the Hellenic energy system) has drawn duration curves of the hourly marginal energy selling prices [34]. Three zones have been identified based on the operation mode of an energy production unit: base, intermittent and peak. Alternatively, the unit benefit intervals could be derived by making the assumption that the upper bound solution corresponds to the interval values of the intermittent zone of the year with the highest mean hourly marginal energy prices (corresponding to 50% of the time). The lower bound corresponds to the interval of the intermittent zone of the year with the lowest mean hourly marginal energy prices (corresponding to 50% of the time). From the study in [34], the upper and lower bound intervals based on the above analysis are found to be very close to the estimations of the chief engineer of Ladhon HPS, which are used in this analysis (Table 4).

Table 4. Lower and upper fuzzy boundary for the unit benefit (NBHPLadhon and NBHPFlokas) and unit penalty (CHPLadhon and CHPFlokas) for hydropower production at Ladhon and at Flokas.

Variables	NBHPLadhon	NBHPFlokas	CHPLadhon	CHPFlokas
	€/MWh	€/MWh	€/MWh	€/MWh
Lower Bound, Minimum	40	87.5	120	140
Lower Bound, Maximum	55	–	130	150
Upper Bound, Minimum	60	80	140	140
Upper Bound, Maximum	75	–	150	150

The shadow penalty for the hydropower production at Ladhon is composed of two parts: (1) the penalty due to shortage in comparison to the hydropower production target; and (2) the penalty for the water spilled from the Ladhon Dam, which intends to express the opportunity loss of hydropower energy production. If Ladhon station were the last energy production unit to satisfy the hourly energy demand of the system and, thus, to determine the hourly marginal energy price, then the water lost through spill that could instead satisfy the energy demand is assigned the maximum possible values that the hourly marginal energy price can take. RAE has specified the maximum value (150 €/MWh) that the hourly marginal energy price can obtain. From the hourly selling energy price data by the independent RAE, it is observed that the highest registered value is equal to its maximum possible (150 €/MWh), and this is the value taken as the maximum value of the lower bound interval of the unit penalty at Ladhon. Based again on the estimations of the chief engineer at Ladhon hydropower station, who was asked to provide the highest minimum and maximum values that the Ladhon HPS has gained by selling hydropower energy, the upper and lower bound intervals of Table 4 for the unit penalty of Ladhon are defined. Following the same concept as described above for the unit benefit based on the

duration curves, the unit penalty, assuming now that the intervals of the peak zone correspond to the unit penalty, can be derived. In this case, the derived intervals are lower, ranging from 70 to 110 €/MWh. Since the penalties should be much higher than the unit benefits to force the algorithm to reduce the penalties, the estimations of the chief engineer at Ladhon are used in this study.

The unit benefit and penalty of the small Flokas HPS are approximated in a simpler way, since small hydroelectric power stations are not included in the regulations of the liberalization of the energy market described above. Small HPSs are considered renewable energy systems, and each country is obliged to buy the hydropower energy produced at a steady price. Based on the monthly selling price data of Flokas HPS, the unit benefit is approximated as a single interval (meaning that no upper and lower bound intervals are defined); this value ranges as presented in Table 4. The unit shadow penalty is approximated as a single interval and is taken as equal to the upper bound solution of the unit penalty of Flokas HPS, as shown in Table 4.

5. Unit Benefit and Penalty Analysis for Irrigation Water

The present monthly irrigation water demand scheme is composed of two parts, as previously analyzed in detail: (1) a regulated and stable irrigation demand pattern, referring only to the required water volume releases from Ladhon Reservoir, which is derived from the official agreement between Hellenic Public Power Corporation and GOEB; and (2) an extra uncertain irrigation demand at the Flokas Dam site based on the actual crop patterns and the water inflows at this position. The total irrigation requirements for the crop pattern of Flokas are estimated for each stochastic hydrologic scenario using the FAO software CROPWAT 8.0. The unit benefit for water allocated to irrigation is interpreted as the probable net income from the agricultural production of the Flokas crop pattern, taking into account the farmer, the cost of production, the cost of the irrigation canal (associated with the water charge to the farmers from the general irrigation organization, GOEB) and the organizational structure of local irrigation organizations (the charges of the local irrigation organizations). Finally, the unit penalty from the irrigation deficits is based on the crop yield reduction and the corresponding net farmer income loss. The process of the computation of the unit benefit, the unit penalty and the irrigation requirements is analyzed in the following sections.

5.1. Input Data for the Agricultural and Water Future Scenarios

The necessary input data for the examined agricultural and water future scenarios (Table 5) include: (1) crop pattern details, such as crop pattern, area per crop, annual yields, irrigation canal information, irrigation type used, *etc.*; (2) crop cultivation information: time and technical information of crop production, such as the purchase costs of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, labor types, hours and costs, technical and economic data for the machinery needed for agricultural production based either on annual operation costs or, if available on purchase, maintenance and insurance costs, fuel type and costs, *etc.*; and (3) prices of agricultural products in order to estimate the possible agricultural income and also the corresponding profits from crop production: selling prices at the producer price, cost of inputs, rents of agricultural land uses, subsidies and information for the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) determining the subsidies. Most of the above data, including the cost of production of the main crops cultivated within the Flokas irrigated area, have been estimated based on literature data, as

described below. The main sources are, on the one hand, scientific works [35–37] based on agricultural engineers in cooperation with farmers and, on the other hand, statistical data from national and international databases, such as [38–40], the Food and Agricultural Organization of United Nations (FAO) and last, but not least, from agricultural magazines and the web (*i.e.*, [41]). In any case, when local data were available, these have been integrated into the analysis. Moreover, the crop areas and crop pattern, as well as the irrigation canal data of the Flokas Irrigation Region are based on the local data covering a time period from 2007 to 2013, as provided by the local agricultural organization of the corresponding regions being A and B Pyrgos, Epitalion and Pelopion.

Table 5. Technical, economic and social parameters for the crop pattern of the Flokas irrigation scheme.

Parameters	Basic Crop Pattern							
	Cotton	Alfalfa	Maize	Citrus	Watermelons	Tomatoes	Potatoes	Olive Trees
Min Crop production, kg/ha	2500	10,000	8500	20,000	35,000	60,000	18,000	2000
Max Crop production, kg/ha	3500	14,000	12,000	30,000	45,000	70,000	25,000	3000
Mean Crop production, kg/ha	3000	12,000	10,250	25,000	40,000	65,000	21,500	2500
Min Selling price at producer constant values, €/kg	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.8
Max Selling price at producer constant values, €/kg	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	2.5
Mean Selling price at producer constant values, €/kg	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	2.2
Min cost of production, €/kg	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.0
Max cost of production, €/kg	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.7
Mean cost of production, €/kg	0.43	0.12	0.15	0.22	0.18	0.06	0.34	2.35
Max Subsidies, €/ha	1590	0	0	0	0	630	0	920
Mean Subsidies, €/ha	1470	0	0	0	0	520	0	510
Min Subsidies, €/ha	1350	0	0	0	0	570	0	710
Total mean irrigated area 2001–2009, ha	673.7	1077.9	2896.8	943.1	538.9	269.5	134.7	202.1

5.2. CROPWAT Model and Water-Crop Yield Relationship

In order to estimate the irrigation water requirements of the present Flokas crop pattern for the 50 stochastic hydrologic scenarios, the FAO software, CROPWAT 8.0, has been used. CROPWAT 8.0 software can calculate evapotranspiration, crop water requirements, scheme water supply and irrigation scheduling. The first input parameter of the model, the reference evapotranspiration (ET_0), representing the potential evaporation of a well-watered grass crop, is computed externally by using the Thornthwaite method from the mean monthly temperature of the last simulated year of each stochastic hydrologic scenario. The second parameter to enter into the model is the rainfall, which is taken as equal to the mean monthly rainfall of the last simulated year of each stochastic hydrologic scenario. The effective rainfall is estimated internally in CROPWAT, using the USDA Soil Conservation Service empirical formula developed by the Unified Soil Classified Service (USCS), and

is not based on more accurate data, such as from the hydrologic simulation of the Flokas subbasin due to the absence of the necessary data (the absence of measured discharge data).

Additionally, the crop characteristics of the Flokas irrigation scheme are required as the third parameter of the model. Information, such as the length of the growth periods, crop factors, rooting depths, *etc.*, have been collected and entered into CROPWAT for each crop. In the absence of regional data, CROPWAT 8.0 provides the possibility for several crops' data based on the selected FAO publications. These data have been adjusted to the specific conditions of Greece and more precisely to the Region of Hleias. For crops that have various planting dates, such as alfalfa, depending on the number of its cuts, more than one planting date is defined. In Table 6, the Flokas total irrigation water demand (m^3) for one of the 50 stochastic hydrologic scenarios is presented, including the total irrigation water demands in m^3 for each crop: (1) estimated by CROPWAT 8.0; (2) estimated by CROPWAT 8.0, but taking also into account the minimum losses of the Flokas irrigation canal (20%) and the maximum efficiency of each irrigation type used (surface irrigation: 0.75; sprinklers: 0.80; and drip irrigation: 0.95); and (3) estimated by CROPWAT 8.0, but taking also into account the maximum losses of the Flokas irrigation canal (30%) and the minimum efficiency of each irrigation type used (surface irrigation: 0.5; sprinklers: 0.6; and drip irrigation: 0.8).

The unit benefit from each m^3 of water allocated to irrigation is based on the data of Tables 5 and 6 and is approximated as fuzzy boundary intervals. Furthermore, in this case, as for the unit benefit and penalties of hydropower energy at Ladhon, there are no data in order to approximate the membership function, and only the fuzzy boundary corresponding to the minimum and maximum values is considered. More precisely, the values of the upper bound interval (favorable, associated with maximum benefits from irrigation) are derived by computing the following four extreme values of the net farmer income ($\text{€}/\text{m}^3$) for the Flokas crop pattern and for all hydrologic scenarios: (1) the min value based on the combination of max water requirements, max yield and min selling price; and (2) the max value based on the combination of min water requirements, min yield and min selling price. The upper bound interval is equal to the maximum values of these computed min and max values from all hydrologic scenarios; accordingly, for the lower bound solution (unfavorable, associated with maximum benefits from irrigation): (1) the min value based on the combination of max water requirements, max yield and max selling price; and (2) the max value based on the combination of min water requirements, min yield and max selling price. The lower bound interval is equal to the maximum values of these computed min and max values from all hydrologic scenarios. The resulting fuzzy boundary intervals for the baseline and for the future scenario are given in Table 7.

Table 6. Irrigation water requirements computed by CROPWAT 8.0 and the minimum and maximum real irrigation water requirements taking into account the minimum and the maximum irrigation canal losses and the minimum and maximum efficiencies of the irrigation type for the Flokas irrigation scheme.

Irrigation water requirements	Cotton	Alfalfa	Maize	Citrus	Watermelon	Tomato	Potato	Olive Trees
Total irrigation water demand m ³ CROPWAT	3,909,998.09	8,286,716.84	16,749,262.33	5,534,762.63	2,295,338.65	1,319,860.14	784,424.84	932,632.90
Min real total irrigation water demand m ³	9,337,751.77	20,794,879.81	40,967,768.76	11,956,361.07	5,226,694.89	2,945,663.10	1,870,769.32	1,806,933.70
Max real total irrigation water demand m ³	6,115,547.88	13,180,876.66	26,408,847.68	7,981,149.94	3,463,247.39	1,975,160.76	1,226,340.00	1,275,625.36

Table 7. Unit benefit from irrigation for the baseline and the future scenarios for the Flokas irrigation scheme, €/m³. FS, future scenario.

Fuzzy Boundary Intervals	Interval Values	NB Irrigation Flokas €/m ³				
		Baseline	FS1	FS2	FS3	FS4
Upper Bound	Min	0.166	0.127	0.189	0.191	0.221
	Max	0.175	0.136	0.265	0.276	0.294
Lower Bound	Min	0.187	0.190	0.266	0.277	0.295
	Max	0.205	0.234	0.269	0.314	0.431

For the estimation of the unit penalty associated with the crop reduction and the corresponding net farmer income loss, a simple linear crop-water production model is undertaken, as proposed and analyzed in FAO Irrigation and Drainage Paper No. 33 [42]. It aims to predict the reduction of actual crop yield y_{actual} under water stress conditions, meaning irrigation water deficits. A dimensionless coefficient, k_y , called the yield response factor, for a variety of agricultural crops has been derived based on the linear relationship between relative yield y_{actual}/y_{max} and relative evapotranspiration ET_{real}^C / ET_{pot}^C , where ET_{real}^C is the real crop evapotranspiration and ET_{pot}^C is the crop evapotranspiration for standard water conditions (no water stress). The use of the derived linear relationship is restricted to water deficits up to 50%.

$$\left(1 - \frac{y_{actual}}{y_{max}}\right) = k_y \times \left(1 - \frac{ET_{real}^C}{ET_{pot}^C}\right) \text{ or } y_{actual} = y_{max} \times (1 - k_y \times (1 - k_r)) \quad (11)$$

where $k_r = \left(\frac{ET_{real}^C}{ET_{pot}^C}\right)$ for $\left(1 - \frac{ET_{real}^C}{ET_{pot}^C}\right) \leq 0.5$

The values of the yield response factor, k_y , are derived from experimental field data, covering a wide range of growing conditions. They are provided as yearly values or as partial coefficients for certain growth stages [43]. The experimental results correspond to high-producing crop varieties, well adapted to the growing environment and grown under a high level of crop management. It is worth mentioning that the decrease in yield due to water deficits during the vegetative and ripening periods is relatively small, while that during the flowering and yield formation periods is high.

In this work, the annual values of the yield response factor, k_y , have been taken into account as given in Table 8. The reason for this is the following. The water deficits could occur either over the total growing period or during one or more individual growth periods. The values of the seasonal partial coefficients, provided in the corresponding FAO paper, assume that 100% water availability, meaning no water deficit, has occurred during all other growth periods. The accumulation of water stress during more than one period is not incorporated.

The reduction of yield due to water deficit based on the Equation (11) is used in the penalty function for irrigation water deficits in the optimal water allocation model. The assumption that at each time step, the resulting water stress conditions never exceed the limit value, above which the crops are damaged to a non-reversible degree or totally damaged, is made. The minimum and maximum values of the lower and the upper bound solution of the unit penalty are based on the same combinations of minimum and maximum values of irrigation water requirements, yields and selling price as described for the unit benefit for irrigation. The economic losses of the farmer income, which should be either compensated by state subsidies or covered from farmers insurance, are computed by the multiplication of crop yield reduction (kg/m^3) with the selling price of each agricultural product ($\text{€}/\text{kg}$). Since within the Flokas irrigation scheme, various crops are cultivated, the crop yield reduction and the corresponding economic loss for 50% of the maximum allowable water deficit (up to which the FAO relationship is valid) are computed separately for each crop. In order to cover the maximum possible yield reduction and economic loss for such a multi-crop pattern, the crop with the maximum economic losses is selected to be used in order to derive the unit penalty (Table 9).

Table 8. Annual yield response factors (k_y) based on [42].

Crops	Annual Yield Response Factors (k_y)		
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Alfalfa	–	0.7	1.1
Citrus	–	0.8	1.1
Cotton	0.85	–	–
Maize	1.25	–	–
Potato	1.1	–	–
Tomato	1.05	–	–
Watermelon	1.1	–	–
Olive Trees	0.8	–	–

Table 9. Unit penalties for water allocated to irrigation, €/m³, for the baseline and the future scenarios.

Fuzzy Boundary Intervals	Interval Values	PEIrrigationFlokas €/m ³				
		Baseline	FS 1	FS 2	FS 3	FS 4
Upper Bound	Min	0.989	0.748	1.052	1.035	1.043
	Max	1.051	1.159	1.075	1.073	1.070
Lower Bound	Min	1.715	3.361	1.537	1.552	2.184
	Max	1.812	3.410	1.891	1.871	2.279

For the application of the ITSP methodology, the upper, the lower and the maximum allowable water allocation targets for irrigation in €/m³ are required (Table 10).

Table 10. Upper, lower and maximum allowable water allocation targets for irrigation in €/m³.

Time Stages	Irrigation Water Demand (m ³ /s)		
	Lower Bound of Optimized Allocation Target T _{irrigation} ⁻	Lower Bound of Optimized Allocation Target T _{irrigation} ⁺	Maximum Allowable Allocation T _{irrigation} _{max}
$t = 1$, January	0	0	0
$t = 2$, February	0	0	0
$t = 3$, March	0	6	9
$t = 4$, April	2.0	6	9
$t = 5$, May	5.0	6	9
$t = 6$, June	8.9	12	15
$t = 7$, July	11.5	12	15
$t = 8$, August	9.2	12	15
$t = 9$, September	2.7	6	9
$t = 10$, October	1.2	6	9
$t = 11$, November	0	0	0
$t = 12$, December	0	0	0
Annual (m ³)	108,756,934	174,700,800	238,204,800

In the Alfeios River Basin, the optimized water allocation target for irrigation is explored, assuming that the irrigation demand can vary between the maximum demand of the present crop pattern and the

maximum demand given in the study of the small HPS at Flokas. Based on this assumption, the lower bound of the optimized water allocation target is set equal to the maximum of all sets of irrigation water requirements for the fifty hydrologic scenarios computed by CROPWAT for the present irrigated area and crop pattern. The maximum allowable water allocation target for irrigation is equal to the theoretical maximum capacity of the irrigation canal (Table 10).

6. WADI Water and Agriculture Future Scenarios

Under the alternative scenarios of European policy, narratives and quantitative indicator values have been considered as compiled in the WADI Project [17,18]. The future agricultural and water scenarios are built on a global and national review of future scenarios developed by the UK “Foresight” program [14,15] in an attempt to combine governmental and social preference reflected in water policy. These scenarios have proven to be particularly suitable to explore environmental issues that are defined by processes of long-term and complex change with applications to domains, such as those concerning international trade and water demand. Scenario planning employs qualitative tools to visualize the future. Based on past trends as its starting point, it includes storylines to create representations of alternative worlds that resonate with a range of different individuals. Scenarios are plausible representations of the future based on sets of internally-consistent assumptions, either about relationships and processes of change or about desired end states.

For these future scenarios, first, social and political values and, second, the nature of governance were chosen as the main dimensions of change. Depicting the four scenarios as quartiles of a Cartesian coordinate system, the horizontal axis captures alternative choices made by consumers and policy-makers ranging from the “individual” to the “community”. The vertical governance axis shows alternative structures of political and economic power and decision-making stretching from “interdependence” to “autonomy”.

The four “Foresight” scenarios and the considered agricultural and water scenarios (Table 11) are connected and briefly described as follows based on [17,18]. The world markets scenario is related to private consumption and a highly developed and integrated world trading system. The global sustainability scenario places emphasis on social and ecological values associated with global institutions and trading systems. In comparison to the first scenario, slow, but more equally-distributed growth is considered. Active public policy and international co-operation within the European Union and at a global level are central. The provincial enterprise scenario emphasizes private consumption within the national and regional level to depict local priorities and interests. The dominance of market values is noticed within the national/regional boundaries. The provincial agricultural markets scenario is also characterized by protectionist regimes similar to that under pre-reform Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). People aspire to personal independence and material wealth within a nationally-rooted cultural identity. The local stewardship scenario is focused on strong local or regional governments with emphasis on social values, self-reliance, self-sufficiency and conservation of natural resources and the environment. The local community agriculture scenario emphasizes sustainability at a local level.

Table 11. Links between Foresight and agricultural future scenarios [17]. CAP, Common Agricultural Policy; WFD, Water Framework Directive.

Foresight Future Scenarios	Agricultural Policy Scenarios	Intervention Regime
Baseline	Baseline	Moderate: existing price support, export subsidies, with selected agri-environment schemes
World Markets	World Agricultural Markets (without CAP)	Zero: free trade, no intervention
Global Sustainability	Global Sustainable Agriculture (Reformed CAP)	Low: market orientation with targeted sustainability “compliance” requirements and programs
Provincial Enterprise	Provincial Agricultural Markets (Similar to Pre-reform CAP)	Moderate to high: price support and protection to serve national and local priorities for self-sufficiency, limited environmental concern
Local Stewardship	Local Community Agriculture	High: locally-defined support schemes reflecting local priorities for food production, incomes and the environment
Foresight future scenarios	Water Policy Scenarios	Intervention regime
World Markets	Unrestricted Water Markets	Zero: market drivers for water abstraction, use and environment protection, if any
Provincial Enterprise	Existing Water Policy (Baseline)	Low: existing water price regimes, including subsidies, with limited environmental controls
Global Sustainability	WFD Application	Medium: targeted national programs, environmental targets, cost recovery price.
Local Stewardship	Beyond WFD	High: locally-defined support schemes, strict application of protection measures (input use, <i>etc.</i>)

The WADI project focuses on changes in EU agricultural and water policy as they affect the economic, social and environmental performance of irrigation in the partner countries [17]. Its aim was to investigate the impacts of policy change on the irrigation sector in Spain, Greece, Italy and the U.K. with a particular focus on the Water Framework Directive and the reform of CAP. The reform of CAP seeks to deliver a market-oriented, internationally-competitive agricultural sector, which supplies quality food for consumers, provides sustainable livelihoods for producers, supports the development of vibrant rural economies and simultaneously protects and enhances the rural environment [17]. This has been criticized as very challenging, since the agricultural practices and conditions are quite diverse across the EU, and in some cases, the agricultural sector is highly dependent on existing levels of price and income support. The WFD incorporates the concept of sustainable water management, referring to environmental (water quality), social (equal access to water) and economic (water pricing, full cost recovery and liberalization of the world market) dimensions. The baseline is taken as the agricultural policy regime in place in 2001, as determined by CAP at that time. This 2001 baseline is used to provide a relative reference point for the definition of future scenarios. The baseline is also extrapolated to 10 years after 2010 based on predictions (rather than possibilities) of agricultural markets and prices from the EU, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OCDE) and other sources. The estimates of the main parameters (Table 12), determined for each

future scenario, are used within this paper as inputs in the developed optimal water allocation model based on [6] under uncertain and vague water system conditions [16].

Table 12. Analysis of the Foresight scenarios based on the regional analysis in [17,18] Expressed as a percentage of the baseline year at constant values.

Parameter Prices	Baseline	World Agricultural Markets		Global Agricultural Sustainability		Provincial Agriculture		Local Community Agriculture	
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Crop selling prices perceived by the farmers	–								
Maize	100	85	95	95	105	100	110	100	110
Maize area subsidy	100	0	–	75	85	90	100	85	95
Set aside quota	100	0	–	95	–	100	–	105	–
Tomato	100	85	95	110	120	100	110	120	130
Potato	100	85	95	95	105	105	115	120	130
Watermelons	100	85	95	95	105	105	115	120	130
Cotton	100	80	90	90	100	85	95	110	120
Cotton subsidy	100	0	–	85	–	90	–	105	–
Olive trees	100	80	90	85	95	90	100	100	110
Olive trees area subsidy	100	0	–	95	–	95	–	105	–
Alfalfa	100	80	90	90	100	100	110	110	120
Citrus	100	85	95	95	105	100	110	120	130
Input prices	–	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Fertilizers	100	85	100	140	150	100	110	150	160
Pesticides	100	110	120	100	105	105	115	95	100
Energy	100	85	95	120	130	100	110	130	140
Seeds	100	100	110	110	120	120	130	130	140
Machinery	100	100	115	115	135	100	115	120	140
Contractor services	100	130	135	120	130	130	140	110	120
Water prices	100	100	110	115	130	100	110	120	140
Irrigation infrastructure	100	100	110	120	130	115	125	130	150
Labor	100	90	100	100	110	95	105	110	120
Land	100	110	120	110	125	100	110	85	95
Other inputs	100	85	95	125	135	85	95	130	140
Crop yield changes due to technology	100	110	120	100	115	100	105	85	105
Restriction on chemical use	100	130	140	120	130	110	120	100	110

7. Formulation of the Optimization Problem for the Alfeios River Basin

The goal of this optimization problem is to identify an optimal water allocation target with a maximized economic benefit over the planning period for the Alfeios river basin. Different water allocation targets are related not only to different policies for water resources management, but also to different economic implications (probabilistic penalty and opportunity loss). The objective problem is structured as in Models (3) and (4). The mathematical formulation of the optimization problem is presented thoroughly in the second paper [44] of this work, which describes and analyzes the FBISP programming method as proposed by [1].

Article 9 of the EU Water Framework Directive requires Member States to take account of the principle of the recovery of the costs of water services, including environmental and resource costs [45]. The environmental cost of the water services refers to the environmental consequences from the water use. The EU legislator has effectively assigned the Member States a mathematical task to determine the level of cost recovery achieved for environmental and resource costs. Within the frame of the economic analysis of the water resources systems for Greece, the mean environmental costs per household for Greece has been computed at 33.24 €/year [46]. For each water body, the environmental costs have been estimated based on the surface water and groundwater quality in terms of pollution from nutrients, nitrate, phosphate and other pollutants. The surface water and groundwater quality for Alfeios River Basin has been evaluated as good, and therefore, the environmental cost is considered to be zero. For this reason, in the valuation of the benefits and costs of each water use, the environmental costs have not been taken into account.

The set of constraints includes: (1) the water volume mass balance for each time period/stage at Ladhon Reservoir, Flokas Dam and Flokas HPS; (2) the minimum and maximum reservoir storage capacity at Ladhon Reservoir; (3) the minimum and maximum release capacity through the turbines for the Ladhon and Flokas HPSs; (4) the minimum environmental flows downstream from the Ladhon and Flokas HPSs; (5) the fish ladder releases at Flokas Dam; (6) the minimum monthly reservoir water level at Ladhon Dam based on its operational curve; (7) the minimum monthly irrigation water demands for the Flokas irrigation scheme; and (8) the steady monthly drinking water abstraction from Erymanthos. Evaporation from the Ladhon Reservoir surface (in m^3) is computed by the multiplication of the evaporation rate for Ladhon Reservoir in each time period (in m) with the average of the Ladhon Reservoir areas at the beginning and at the end of each time period. The Ladhon Reservoir area is expressed as a linear function of reservoir water volume as explained in the next paragraph.

In the optimization problem, there are some nonlinear equations, such as the relationship between water flowing through the turbines and the hydropower energy produced. In order to introduce them into the linear programming algorithm, their linear regression equations are considered. The uncertainty resulting from this simplification has not been considered in the process, but it is worth mentioning that in all cases, the R^2 of the linear regression takes values ≥ 0.9 . In the Alfeios optimization problem, the following relationships have been linearized: (1) the surface reservoir area (km^2) and reservoir water volume (m^3) relationship of Ladhon Reservoir; (2) the water flowing through the turbines (named the water volume released) (m^3) and hydropower energy produced (MWh) relationship at Ladhon HPS and at Flokas HPS; (3) the unit benefit for each m^3 water allocated to irrigation (€/m³) and water volume allocated to irrigation (m^3) relationship for the Flokas irrigation scheme; and (4) the unit penalty for each m^3 irrigation water deficit (€/m³) and irrigation water deficit (m^3) relationship for the Flokas irrigation scheme.

The uncertain variables are: the coefficient of the objective function, including the unit benefits and penalties from the hydropower production of Ladhon (€/MWh) in Table 4, from the hydropower of Flokas (€/MWh) in Table 4 and from the Flokas irrigation (€/m³) in Table 7 and the initial water level of Ladhon Reservoir at Stage 0 (m^3) (12,362,644.01, 26,783,729.12). The incorporation of water inflow uncertainty has been approximated through the generation of 50 stochastic equal probability scenarios simultaneously at all water inflow locations by using CASTALIA stochastic simulation and forecasting software, as analyzed in the previous section.

For the application of ITSP, the uncertain variables, which are expressed as intervals, should have deterministic bounds. For this reason, the mean values of the minimum and maximum value of the upper and the lower bounds are considered as presented in Table 13. The initial water level of Ladhon Reservoir at Stage 0 is also set equal to its mean value and is no longer considered as uncertain for the application of ITSP.

Table 13. Unit benefit and unit penalties for water allocation to the three water users for the application of the inexact two-stage stochastic programming model (ITSP) and uncertain variable combinations for the upper bound solution f^+ and the lower bound solution f^- .

Variables	NBHPLadhon	NBHPFlokas	NBIrrigationFlokas	CHPLadhon	CHPFlokas	CIrrigationFlokas
	€/MWh	€/MWh	€/m ³	€/MWh	€/MWh	€/m ³
Minimum	47.5	80	0.171	125	140	1.114
Maximum	67.5	87.5	0.196	145	150	1.91
f^+	67.5	87.5	0.196	125	140	1.114
f^-	47.5	80	0.171	150	150	1.91

The unit benefit and unit penalty for irrigation for the baseline and the future scenarios are given in Table 14.

Table 14. Unit benefit (NB IrrigationFlokas) and unit penalties (CIrrigationFlokas) for water allocated to irrigation, €/m³, for the baseline and the future scenarios for the application of the ITSP.

Unit benefit and Penalty	Baseline	FS1	FS2	FS3	FS4					
NBIrrigationFlokas €/m ³	0.171	0.196	0.132	0.212	0.227	0.268	0.234	0.296	0.258	0.363
CIrrigationFlokas €/m ³	1.114	1.91	1.57	3.458	1.098	2.245	1.111	2.191	1.096	2.373

Notes: FS1: Future Scenario 1; FS2: Future Scenario 2; FS3: Future Scenario 3; FS4: Future Scenario.

8. Results

For each of the two models solved (f^+ and f^-) as described above, (1) the optimized water allocation target for each time stage (the twelve months of the examined year), as well as for total annual (as the summation of the values of the twelve time stages), (2) the probabilistic shortages and allocations for each one of the 50 hydrologic scenarios and for each of the three water users for each time stage (the twelve months of the examined year), as well as for the total annual (as the summation of the values of the twelve time stages) and (3) the total benefits and the benefits and penalties for each of the three water users are derived. The analysis of these results concerns the baseline scenario and also the effect of the different water and agriculture policies represented by the four future scenarios on the benefits and penalties of the baseline scenario.

The results derived from this methodology for the objective function, meaning the net benefits from the water allocated to the three water users, as well as the non-zero water allocation and shortages are expressed as intervals. The resulting solutions provide stable intervals for the objective function and decision variables, which can be easily interpreted for generating decision alternatives [6]. The values of f_{opt}^+ and f_{opt}^- depict the two extreme conditions of the total net benefit of the system, ranging

between their upper and lower bounds. This solution process may result in extremely high system benefits under favorable conditions, but it may also lead to high penalties in the case of shortages in relation to the corresponding water allocation targets. This uncertainty produces broad intervals between the upper and the lower bounds of f_{opt}^{\pm} .

From the solution of the model f^+ for the Alfeios River Basin, the optimized water allocation targets for the three water uses are computed and presented in Table 15. Based on the y_i values, the monthly optimized water allocation target values for irrigation are equal to the maximum possible allocation, $T_{Irrigation}^+$. For the hydropower production at Ladhon, the monthly optimized hydropower production target values are equal to the maximum possible, $T_{HydroLadhon}^+$, for all months except June (60% of its maximum value), September (67% of its maximum value), October (23% of its maximum value) and November (58% of its maximum value). For the hydropower production at Flokas, the monthly optimized hydropower production target values are equal to the maximum possible allocation, $T_{HydroLadhon}^+$, for all months, except May (89% of its maximum value) and June (99% of its maximum value). From these results, it is concluded that the highest priority is set to irrigation, since it has the highest unit benefit, but at the same time also the highest unit penalty. The next two priorities are set to the hydropower production at Flokas, and last, but not least, to the hydropower production at Ladhon, which has the smallest unit benefit.

Table 15. Monthly and annual optimized water allocation targets.

	Optimized Water Allocation Targets					
	Irrigation m ³		Hydropower at Ladhon MWh		Hydropower at Flokas MWh	
	T_{opt}^{\pm}	y_i	T_{opt}^{\pm}	y_i	T_{opt}^{\pm}	y_i
$t = 1$, January	0	1	37,353	1	2379	1
$t = 2$, February	0	1	38,947	1	2894	1
$t = 3$, March	16,070,400	1	48,311	1	3435	1
$t = 4$, April	15,552,000	1	35,391	1	2840	1
$t = 5$, May	16,070,400	1	23,237	1	1828	0.89
$t = 6$, June	31,104,000	1	15,868	1	770	0.99
$t = 7$, July	32,140,800	1	12,997	0.60	251	1
$t = 8$, August	32,140,800	1	14,233	1	255	1
$t = 9$, September	15,552,000	1	11,084	0.67	571	1
$t = 10$, October	16,070,400	1	9618	0.23	1111	1
$t = 11$, November	0	1	14,395	0.58	1397	1
$t = 12$, December	0	1	24,276	1	2097	1
Annual	174,700,800	–	28,5710	–	19,828	–

The optimized water allocation targets are the same also for the four WADI future scenarios. The four WADI future scenarios mirror four different possible water and agricultural policy alternatives in comparison to the baseline scenario, which may have an impact on the optimal water allocation. The differences between the future scenarios include, among others, changes of hydropower energy prices, water prices, selling prices of the agricultural products, yield functions, subsidies, farmer income variable costs, labor and fertilizers. Therefore, the main impact of these scenarios is on the net benefits from the system.

In Table 16, (1) the total maximized net benefits (€) based on the optimized water allocation targets for the three water uses and (2) the maximized benefits (€) and penalties (€) of each water use for the baseline and the future scenarios are presented. The total maximized net benefits of the hydro-system range between (131,565,871, 99,636,682) for the baseline scenario. From this table, it is verified that for the lower bound model f^- , the benefits are lower and the penalties are higher in comparison to the corresponding results from the upper bound model f^+ . The ratios of the benefits and penalties from the four future scenarios in comparison to the baseline are also given in Table 16. It is worth mentioning that the highest increase of the total system benefits is observed for the local stewardship scenario ranging from 52% to 59% for the total net system benefit (objective function value). The only decrease of the net benefits compared to the benefits of the baseline scenario occurs for the world market scenario (9%–24%).

Table 16. Total net benefit (€) from all water uses. OF, objective function.

WADI Scenarios	OF Type	Total Benefit	Benefit HPLadhon	Penalty HPLadhon	Benefit Irrigation	Penalty Irrigation	Benefit HPFlokas	Penalty HPFlokas
Baseline	f^+	131,565,871	19,285,425	8,036,313	34,293,767	487,058	86,748,308	238,257
	f^-	99,636,682	13,571,225	14,789,609	29,856,367	7,001,907	79,312,739	1,312,133
FS1	f^+	119,497,839	16,392,611	6,830,866	37,088,980	686,429	73,736,062	202,518
	f^-	75,543,823	11,535,541	12,571,167	22,955,685	12,676,750	67,415,828	1,115,313
FS2	f^+	183,150,169	26,999,594	11,250,839	46,767,404	480,063	121,447,631	333,560
	f^-	138,922,202	18,999,715	20,705,452	39,657,082	8,229,990	111,037,834	1,836,986
FS3	f^+	148,932,442	19,285,425	8,036,313	51,659,027	485,747	86,748,308	238,257
	f^-	109,560,299	13,571,225	14,789,609	40,810,107	8,032,030	79,312,739	1,312,133
FS4	f^+	209,558,476	28,928,137	12,054,470	63,398,920	479,188	130,122,462	357,385
	f^-	151,459,561	20,356,837	22,184,413	44,985,456	8,699,228	118,969,108	1,968,199
FS1/Baseline	f^+	91%	85%	85%	108%	141%	85%	85%
	f^-	76%	85%	85%	77%	181%	85%	85%
FS2/Baseline	f^+	139%	140%	140%	136%	99%	140%	140%
	f^-	139%	140%	140%	133%	118%	140%	140%
FS3/Baseline	f^+	113%	100%	100%	151%	100%	100%	100%
	f^-	110%	100%	100%	137%	115%	100%	100%
FS4/Baseline	f^+	159%	150%	150%	185%	98%	150%	150%
	f^-	152%	150%	150%	151%	124%	150%	150%

Notes: FS1: Future Scenario 1; FS2: Future Scenario 2; FS3: Future Scenario 3; FS4: Future Scenario 4; HP: hydropower.

The results for the annual shortage and the annual allocation (Table 17) for irrigation, as computed by the optimization algorithm for the 50 hydrologic equal probability scenarios, are provided. In most hydrologic scenarios, the water allocation is equal to the desired target, therefore resulting in zero annual shortages. There are only a few hydrologic scenarios with nonzero shortages. Among these scenarios, Hydrologic Scenario 19 is the worst shortage condition. In this case, the annual water allocation interval is (114,297,023, 1,528,400,127) in m^3 and the corresponding shortage interval (21,860,788, 60,403,777) in m^3 . By computing the shortage to target ratio, which varies from 12.5% to 34.6%, it is indicated that the shortage is serious. In this case, if the farmers do not have an alternative water source (such as pumping water from groundwater or wastewater reuse), a yield reduction is highly possible, which is introduced into

the objective function as a penalty for irrigation. The solutions of water shortage and allocation for the other hydrologic scenarios can be accordingly interpreted.

Table 17. Annual water allocation and shortage for irrigation at Flokas (m³).

Hydro Scenarios	Allocation for Irrigation at Flokas m ³		Shortage for Irrigation at Flokas m ³	
	f ⁺	f ⁻	f ⁺	f ⁻
1	174,700,800	160,234,637	0	14,466,163
2	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
3	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
4	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
5	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
6	174,700,800	172,492,722	0	2,208,078
7	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
8	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
9	174,700,800	174,618,224	0	82,576
10	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
11	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
12	174,700,800	165,262,713	0	9,438,087
13	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
14	174,700,800	162,728,220	0	11,972,580
15	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
16	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
17	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
18	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
19	152,840,012	114,297,023	21,860,788	60,403,777
20	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
21	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
22	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
23	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
24	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
25	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
26	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
27	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
28	174,700,800	174,637,545	0	63,255
29	174,700,800	150,955,791	0	23,745,009
30	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
31	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
32	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
33	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
34	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
35	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
36	174,700,800	160,776,364	0	13,924,436
37	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
38	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
39	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0

Table 17. Cont.

Hydro Scenarios	Allocation for Irrigation at Flokas m ³		Shortage for Irrigation at Flokas m ³	
	f ⁺	f ⁻	f ⁺	f ⁻
40	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
41	174,700,800	151,565,626	0	23,135,174
42	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
43	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
44	174,700,800	158,189,688	0	16,511,112
45	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
46	174,700,800	167,355,061	0	7,345,739
47	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
48	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
49	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0
50	174,700,800	174,700,800	0	0

The results for the annual shortage and the annual hydropower production at Flokas and Ladhon, as computed by the optimization algorithm for the 50 hydrologic equal probability scenarios, are presented in Table 18. In most hydrologic scenarios, the hydropower production is not equal to the desired target, therefore resulting in nonzero annual shortages for both hydropower stations. There are only a few hydrologic scenarios with zero shortages. Among these scenarios, Hydrologic Scenario 19 is the worst shortage condition for the HPS at Ladhon. In this case, the annual hydropower production interval is (25,943, 45,515) in MWh and the corresponding shortage interval (240,195, 259,767) in MWh. By computing the shortage to target ratio, which varies from 84% to 90.9%, it is indicated that the shortage is serious. Hydrologic Scenario 28 is the worst shortage condition for the small HPS at Flokas. In this case, the annual hydropower production interval is (5191, 12,729) in MWh and the corresponding shortage interval from the desired target (7099, 14,637) in MWh. By computing the shortage to target ratio, which varies from 35.8% to 73.8%, it is indicated that the shortage is serious.

The statistical analysis of the monthly water allocations and corresponding shortages (due to the high amount of data) for all stages (twelve months) for the 50 hydrologic scenarios is graphically presented in Figure 4 for the model f⁺ and the baseline scenarios through the use of box plots for Alfeios River Basin in western Greece. Some very interesting comments from these figures are given as follows. For the irrigation, the shortages take place in August and September. This can be explained by the facts that the flow rate at Flokas Dam for these two months is very low and that the irrigation demand is increased. For the hydropower production at Ladhon, the highest shortages occur from January–April (with the highest in March). This can be justified by the fact that the highest priority in terms of the satisfaction of the desired target is set on irrigation. In order to satisfy the irrigation demand, which starts mainly from May (having only a very low demand also in April), the water volume flowing into the Ladhon Reservoir from December–April should be stored and not released. Therefore, there is a conflict between the two uses for this time period. Finally, for the hydropower production at Flokas, the highest shortages occur from June–October (with the highest in October), which is the irrigation period, revealing a conflict between the two uses. The operation of the small HPS at Flokas is only set in operation after having satisfied irrigation, and this leads to the shortages for these months.

Table 18. Annual hydropower production and shortage at the HPS at Ladhon and at Flokas (MWh).

Hydro Scenarios	Hydropower at Flokas MWh		Shortage for Hydropower at Flokas MWh		Hydropower at Ladhon MWh		Shortage for Hydropower at Ladhon MWh	
	f ⁺	f ⁻	f ⁺	f ⁻	f ⁺	f ⁻	f ⁺	f ⁻
	1	17,312	8197	2516	11,632	221,215	155,351	64,495
2	17,620	9092	2208	10,736	232,884	161,014	52,826	124,696
3	18,648	13,454	1181	6375	274,035	189,461	11,675	96,249
4	17,667	9317	2161	10,511	155,143	104,477	130,567	181,233
5	18,322	9698	1506	10,130	231,106	159,836	54,604	125,873
6	16,946	8826	2882	11,002	254,293	176,539	31,417	109,171
7	19,364	12,049	464	7779	218,064	150,750	67,646	134,960
8	18,143	8643	1685	11,185	170,452	115,188	115,258	170,522
9	15,513	7477	4315	12,351	226,235	152,804	59,475	132,906
10	19,433	12,883	395	6945	246,301	171,262	39,409	114,448
11	19,828	14,465	0	5363	285,710	257,635	0	28,075
12	14,833	7370	4996	12,458	165,092	112,055	120,618	173,655
13	19,504	9630	324	10,198	152,388	102,994	133,322	182,716
14	17,919	12,054	1910	7774	273,600	208,036	12,110	77,674
15	19,048	11,051	781	8777	137,615	92,128	148,095	193,582
16	19,177	12,337	651	7491	200,939	138,310	84,771	147,400
17	19,631	15,654	197	4174	285,710	216,400	0	69,310
18	19,828	18,463	0	1365	285,710	285,710	0	0
19	14,735	6187	5093	13,642	45,515	25,943	240,195	259,767
20	18,643	10,548	1185	9280	218,878	150,693	66,832	13,5017
21	19,828	16,753	0	3075	285,710	276,284	0	9426
22	19,315	12,228	513	7600	277,483	208,374	8227	77,336
23	19,522	13,042	307	6786	285,710	229,235	0	56,475
24	19,271	9797	557	10,031	186,577	128,085	99,133	157,625
25	19,828	15,070	0	4758	285,710	230,199	0	55,511
26	18,644	14,751	1184	5077	285,710	256,258	0	29,452
27	19,023	10,589	806	9239	211,319	145,775	74,391	139,935
28	12,729	5191	7099	14,637	137,000	91,390	148,710	194,320
29	16,149	8963	3680	10,865	158,772	107,545	126,938	178,165
30	19,171	14,077	657	5751	267,256	186,023	18,454	99,687
31	17,610	6710	2218	13,118	140,759	94,283	144,950	191,427
32	18,611	10,133	1217	9695	285,710	240,745	0	44,964
33	19,081	7596	747	12,233	122,468	81,566	163,242	204,144
34	18,633	12,200	1195	7628	228,872	158,273	56,838	127,437
35	19,447	9264	381	10,564	184,780	126,249	100,930	159,461
36	17,625	9684	2203	10,144	224,236	154,926	61,474	130,784
37	19,828	16,695	0	3133	285,710	285,710	0	0
38	19,645	11,541	184	8287	285,710	214,151	0	71,559
39	19,815	15,590	14	4238	285,710	252,049	0	33,661
40	19,134	11,653	694	8175	277,902	193,062	7808	92,648
41	14,319	4766	5509	15,062	75,762	47,475	209,948	238,235

Table 18. Cont.

Hydro Scenarios	Hydropower at Flokas MWh		Shortage for Hydropower at Flokas MWh		Hydropower at Ladhon MWh		Shortage for Hydropower at Ladhon MWh	
	f ⁺	f ⁻	f ⁺	f ⁻	f ⁺	f ⁻	f ⁺	f ⁻
42	18,144	11,109	1684	8720	232,064	160,252	53,646	125,458
43	14,551	8533	5277	11,295	233,444	159,926	52,266	125,784
44	13,127	5338	6702	14,490	100,684	65,209	185,026	220,501
45	17,837	10,446	1991	9382	203,881	140,290	81,829	145,420
46	16,387	9386	3441	10,442	247,661	171,631	38,049	114,079
47	19,557	9643	271	10,185	182,676	125,005	103,034	160,705
48	18,337	14,130	1491	5699	284,013	229,194	1697	56,516
49	19,828	19,566	0	262	285,710	285,710	0	0
50	19,206	12,189	622	7639	257,469	179,217	28,241	106,493

Finally, it is possible to examine alternative scenarios of water allocation targets by changing the deterministic values of the optimized water allocation targets, T^{\pm} . The following two extreme cases are considered: (1) setting these optimized target values for all water uses equal to their minimum possible values, $T^{\pm} = T^{-}$; and (2) setting these values for all water uses to their maximum possible values, $T^{\pm} = T^{+}$. For the first case, all y_i are set equal to zero, and therefore, it is assumed that the water manager is pessimistic of water supply to all users and thus promising the lower bound quantities (Table 19). This results in a plan with lower water allocations and shortages, but also a higher risk of wasting available water. The system net benefit in this case is (63,243,284, 67,659,385) with a corresponding reduction compared to the benefit for the optimized targets ranging from 34% to 49%. For the second case, all y_i are set equal to one with the water manager having the opposite perception (optimistic) for the water supply and the corresponding targets. Thus, in this case, a plan with higher water allocations and shortages, but at the same time with risks of water insufficiency, is derived (Table 19). The system net benefit in this case is (98,385,953, 131,508,795) with a corresponding reduction compared to the benefit for the optimized targets ranging from 34% to 49%. Under advantageous hydrologic conditions, where all or most of the targets are satisfied, the second plan is very attractive and efficient. Under low flow conditions, the high targets will not be satisfied, leading to high penalties and reduced system benefits.

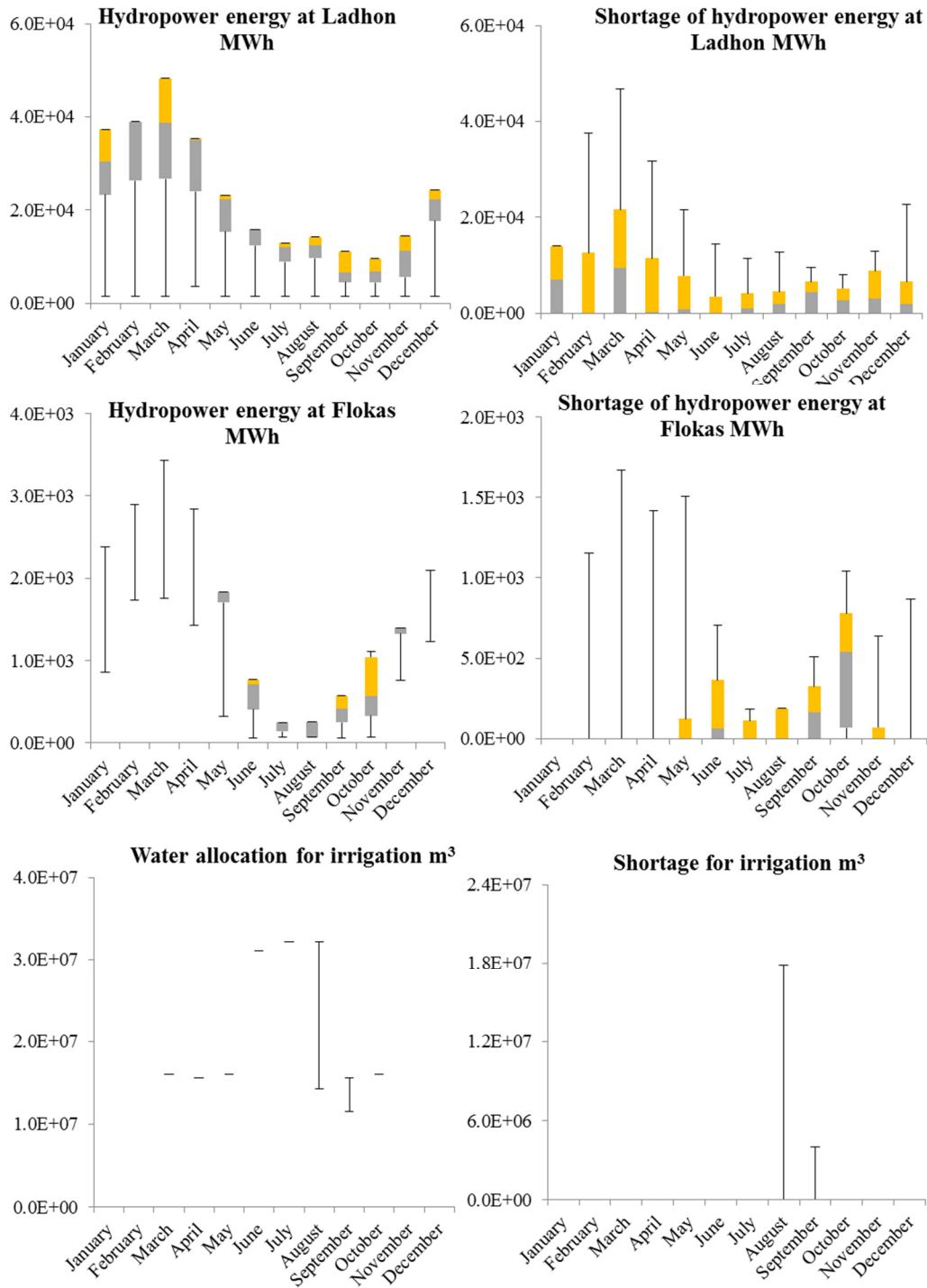


Figure 4. Box plots of the annual probabilistic water allocation and shortage for the irrigation in m³ and for the hydropower production at Ladhon and Flokas in MWh for the baseline for the f⁺.

Table 19. Annual water allocation and shortage for irrigation and annual hydropower production and shortage at the HPS at Ladhon and at Flokas (MWh) for optimized targets equal to T^\pm , T^- , T^+ .

Target	Interval Values	Allocation for Hydropower at Ladhon MWh		Shortage for Hydropower at Ladhon MWh		Allocation for Hydropower at Flokas MWh		Shortage for Hydropower at Flokas MWh		Allocation for Irrigation at Flokas m ³		Shortage for Irrigation at Flokas m ³	
		f ⁺	f ⁻	f ⁺	f ⁻	f ⁺	f ⁻	f ⁺	f ⁻	f ⁺	f ⁻	f ⁺	f ⁻
		T^\pm	Min	45515	25943	0	0	12729	4766	0	262	152840012	114297023
	Mean	221747	167014	63963	118696	18126	11081	1702	8748	174263584	171034880	437216	3665920
	Max	285710	285710	240195	259767	19828	19566	7099	15062	174700800	174700800	21860788	60403777
T^-	Min	106631595	25923	0	0	10164	5552	0	0	44750	73713804	0	0
	Mean	108714427	107282	42507	7999	11753	9652	229	2330	112782	108056071	2500	700863
	Max	108756934	115282	2125338	89359	11982	11982	1818	6430	115282	108756934	70532	35043129
T^+	Min	45515	25943	0	0	12729	4766	0	262	152840012	114297023	0	0
	Mean	224587	167870	77303	134020	18183	11084	1682	8781	174263584	171040293	437216	3660507
	Max	301890	301890	256375	275947	19865	19603	7136	15099	174700800	174700800	21860788	60403777

9. Discussion and Conclusions

This work is the first part of two papers, which aim at analyzing and applying two similar optimization techniques, concerning their basic concepts, for optimal water allocation under uncertain system conditions in a real and complex multi-tributary and multi-period water resources system. The first methodology, which is explained and analyzed here, is an inexact two-stage stochastic programming technique with deterministic boundary (ITSP) intervals proposed by [6]. It combines an ordinary two-stage programming technique and interval analysis with deterministic boundaries. The second methodology is an extension of the first one aiming at considering fuzzy boundaries (instead of deterministic) for the variables expressed as intervals, since some intervals are fuzzy in nature. The solution frame is also advanced in order to take into account different risk attitudes of the decision makers in relation to the system uncertainties. It is called the fuzzy boundary interval stochastic programming method [1]. The two papers are organized as described above in order to enable a deeper understanding of this type of methodology, beginning with the ITSP method, which is simpler and easier regarding follow up.

As analyzed in [6], compared to the existing approaches for resolving water resource management problems, the ITSP has advantages in data availability, solution algorithms and computational requirements. In practical water resource problems, the quality of information is in many cases quite uncertain and not good enough to be expressed as a deterministic number or probability distribution. In this case, it may be easier to obtain estimates of upper and lower bounds and to introduce them into the optimization problem as interval numbers. The ITSP accepts this type of variable. It is worth mentioning that even if the probability distributions of all uncertain variables were available, it would be extremely difficult to solve a large multi-stage programming model. The ITSP can efficiently communicate the intervals in a two-stage stochastic optimization problem.

The Alfeios River Basin in Greece is selected for applying the ITSP method for optimal water allocation, because it is characterized by uncertain and limited data, which can be expressed easily as intervals, since the quality of the information is not good enough to be presented as probability distributions. This is also a common problem met in other Mediterranean countries. The total net benefits and the benefits and penalties of the main water uses for Alfeios (hydropower energy and irrigation) are studied and analyzed within the framework of the four WADI water and agricultural future scenarios through investigation of technical, environmental and socio-economic aspects. The hydropower energy market of Greece, crop patterns, yield functions, subsidies, farmer income variable costs, market prices per agricultural product and fertilizers changes are taken into account for the valuation and the estimation of their effect on the hydropower energy and irrigation benefits of the hydro-system.

In terms of the results from this methodology, its goal is, from one side, to spot the desired water allocation target with a minimized risk of economic penalty and opportunity loss and, from the other side, to determine an optimized water allocation plan with a maximized system benefit over a multi-period planning horizon. Deterministic upper and lower bound intervals for the optimal water allocation targets and the probabilistic water allocations and shortages, as well as for the total system benefits for the main water uses are identified. The dynamics in terms of decisions for water allocation are mirrored through the consideration of the various equal probability hydrologic scenarios. The

results acquired show that variations in water allocation targets could express different strategies for water resources management and, thus, produce varied economic implications under uncertainty.

The major results through the application of the ITSP methods to optimal water resources allocation in the Alfeios River Basin are the following:

- (1) The monthly optimized water allocation target values are equal to: (i) the maximum possible allocation, $T_{Irrigation}^+$, for irrigation, (ii) the maximum possible allocation, $T_{HydroLadhon}^+$, for all months except June and September–November for the hydropower production at Ladhon and (iii) the maximum possible allocation, $T_{HydroFlokas}^+$, for all months except May and June for the hydropower production at Flokas. This sets the highest priority to irrigation with the highest unit benefit and, at the same time, also the highest unit penalty. Then follows the hydropower production at Flokas and last, but not least, the hydropower production at Ladhon with the smallest unit benefit.
- (2) The optimized water allocation targets for the four WADI future scenarios are the same as the ones for the baseline scenario, since the main impact of these scenarios is on the net system benefits. Based on the comparison of the total system benefits from the four future scenarios to the baseline, the highest increase is observed for the local stewardship scenario and the only decrease for the world market scenario.
- (3) For irrigation, in most hydrologic scenarios, annual water shortages are zero, since the water allocation is equal to the optimized water allocation target. There are only a few hydrologic scenarios with nonzero shortages, for which, if the farmers do not have an alternative water source, a yield reduction is highly possible. These shortages occur in August and September, which can be justified by the low flow rate at Flokas Dam for these two months in combination with the increased irrigation demand. On the other hand, the hydropower production at Ladhon and Flokas in most hydrologic scenarios deviates from the optimized target, therefore resulting in nonzero annual shortages for both hydropower stations. For the hydropower production at Ladhon, the highest shortages take place from January–April (with the highest in March), since in order to satisfy completely the most important water use, that being irrigation (starting mainly from May), the water volume flowing into the Ladhon Reservoir from December–April should be stored and not released. A conflict between the two uses for this time period is observed. For the hydropower production at Flokas, the highest shortages occur during the irrigation period from June–October (with the highest in October), showing a conflict between the two uses. The small HPS at Flokas is only set in operation after the satisfaction of irrigation demand, driving toward water shortages for these months if the available water at Flokas Dam is not adequate.

According to [6], some problems associated with the application of the ITSP to large-scale real-world problems are the following. For large-scale problems, including regulating reservoirs, the optimization formulations become very complicated. In some water resources management problems, the complexity of considering the persistence in hydrologic time series is present. Therefore, water availability should be quantified through conditional probabilities. This may lead to non-linearities in system responses. The second difficulty is related to the dynamics of the hydro-systems. The evolution of a water problem in time involves many time stages. More than three stages lead to a very

complicated and large optimization model, in fact too big to justify its use. The third problem is met in oversized models, which are complicated and large. In this case, other methods, such as inexact multi-stage programming, nonlinear ITSP and other more sophisticated hybrid processes, should be used.

An attempt to overcome some of the abovementioned weaknesses has been made here by incorporating the water inflow uncertainty (system dynamics) through the simultaneous generation of stochastic equal probability hydrologic scenarios considering stochastically-dependent multiple variables at various locations of water inflows in the river basin. This is enabled by using CASTALIA software for stochastic simulation and forecasting of hydrologic variables, combining not only multivariate analysis, but also multiple time scales (monthly and yearly) in a disaggregation framework. This software permits the preservation of essential marginal statistics up to third order and joint second order statistics (auto- and cross-correlations) and the reproduction of long-term persistence (Hurst phenomenon) and periodicity.

In this application, twelve time periods/stages, one for each month of the examined year, have been defined (whereas in [6], only one stage has been considered). Fifty equal probability hydrologic scenarios (in [6], only three flow scenarios: low, medium and high) have been generated. Such a formulation of the ITSP problem includes $12 \times 50 = 600$ variables for probabilistic shortages and water allocation for each water use. From the analysis of the results, it is clear that due to the space limitations, the monthly results cannot be presented in tabular form and analyzed as thoroughly as in [6] due to their high number. Alternatively, the monthly shortages and water allocations could be analyzed statistically for the 50 hydrologic equal probability scenarios through the building of box plots separately for each month. It is worth mentioning that an increase of the number of the hydrologic scenarios generated would increase the quality of this statistical analysis, but it would make the analysis of the results even more complicated, setting also the matter of the use of this methodology to a more complex time horizon. The development of more complex models based on ITSP is proposed in order to increase its applicability even further to a higher number of stages.

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Author Contributions

Eleni Bekri was responsible for the literature work, data preparation, selection of the methodology, optimization model development and analysis, as well as paper writing, having as the principal author the highest contribution to the manuscript. Markus Disse and Panayotis Yannopoulos enhanced and

enriched the overall concept of this research topic, being also responsible for the guidance and consultations about the model analysis, paper writing and manuscript modification.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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